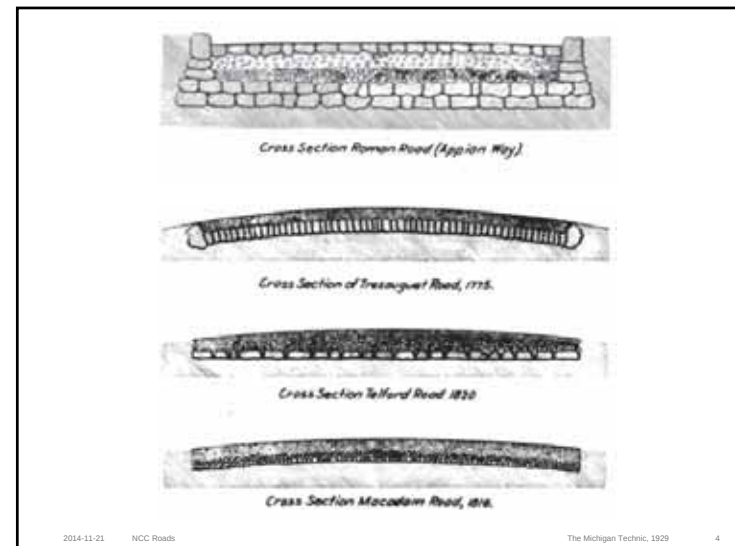
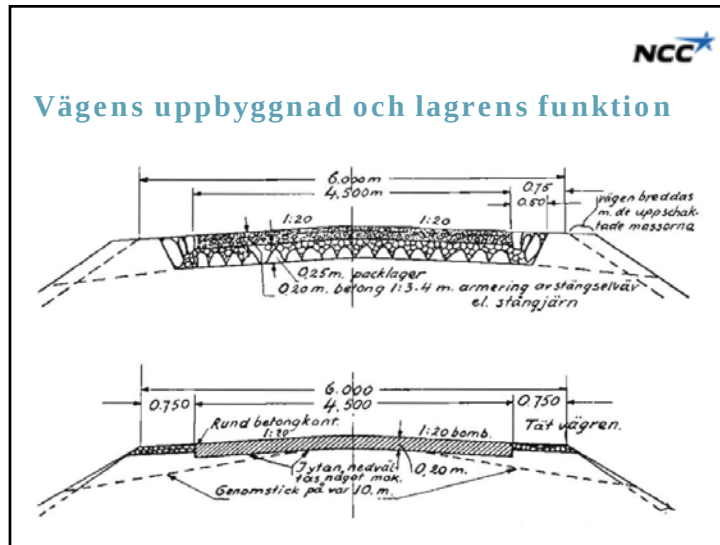
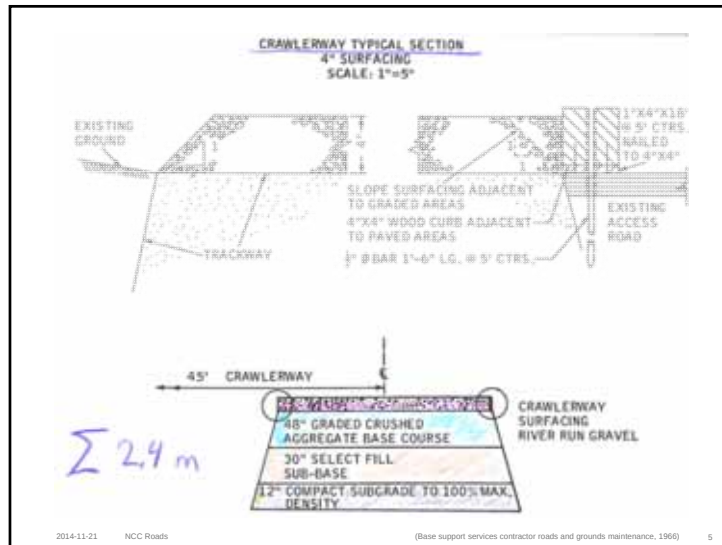






"Principiell uppbyggnad av överbyggnad"
(Trafikverket)



Brister: bärighet, jämnhet och vattentålighet



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Cross Section Roman Road (Appian Way).



Cross Section of Treadwheel Road, 1775.



Cross Section Telford Road, 1820.



Cross Section Macadam Road, 1816.

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The Michigan Technic, 1929

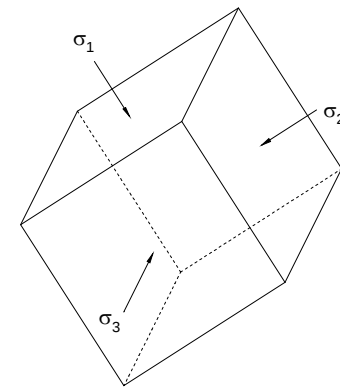
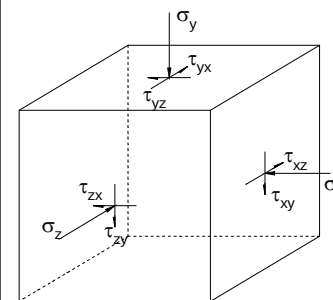
10

Bärighet

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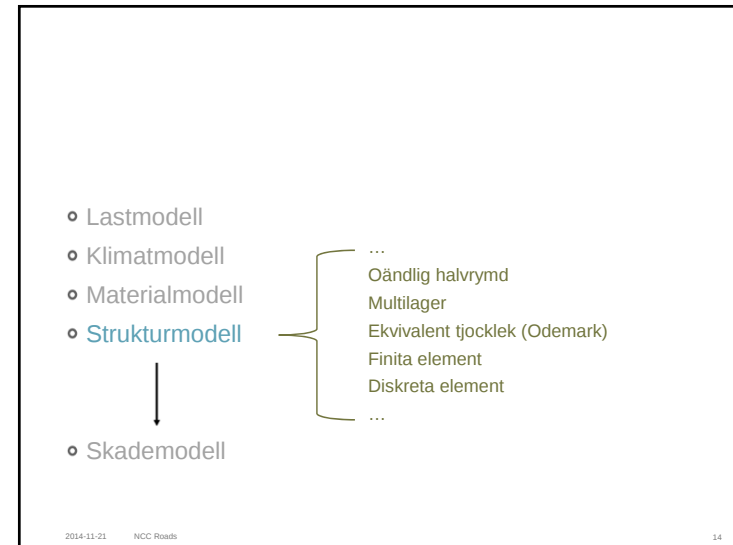
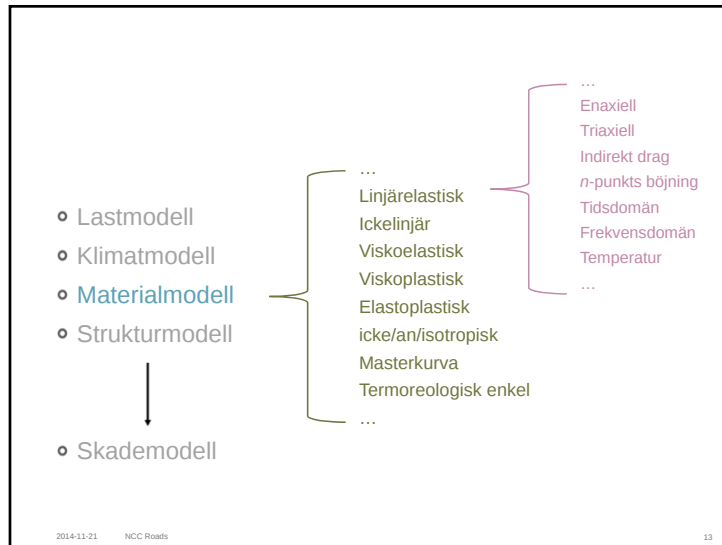
11

Spänningar och töjningar



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Boussinesq 1885

Je me propose d'étudier en premier lieu l'équilibre d'un solide élastique, homogène et isotrope, limité d'un côté par un plan, infiniment dans tous les autres sens, et soumis sur sa surface à diverses pressions, tandis que son intérieur reste libre de toute action extérieure.

viendra, en étudiant les intégrales qui restent, changer de signe, à tous les éléments de volume du corps,

$$\nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0$$

Comme les coefficients d'élasticité λ, μ sont essentiellement positifs, cette relation ne peut être satisfaite qu'en posant à la fois, pour toutes les valeurs de x, y, z ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Burmister 1943

The stress function ϕ of equation (1) was found to satisfy the compatibility equation (2) and involved Bessel Functions in order to satisfy the differential equation (3). The following stress and displacement equations were then obtained, assuming Poisson's Ratio equal to 1/2.

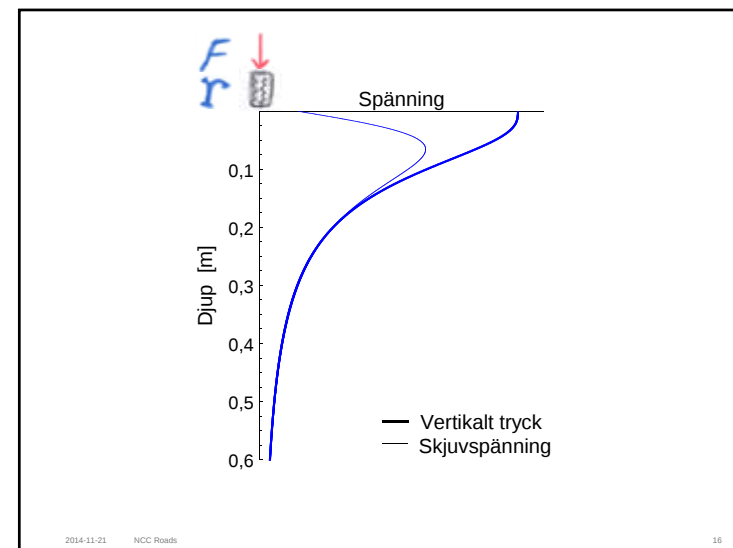
Stress Function

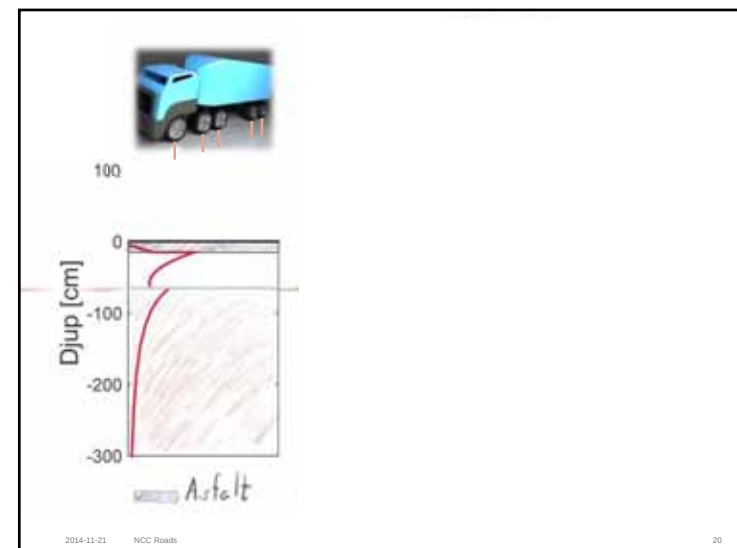
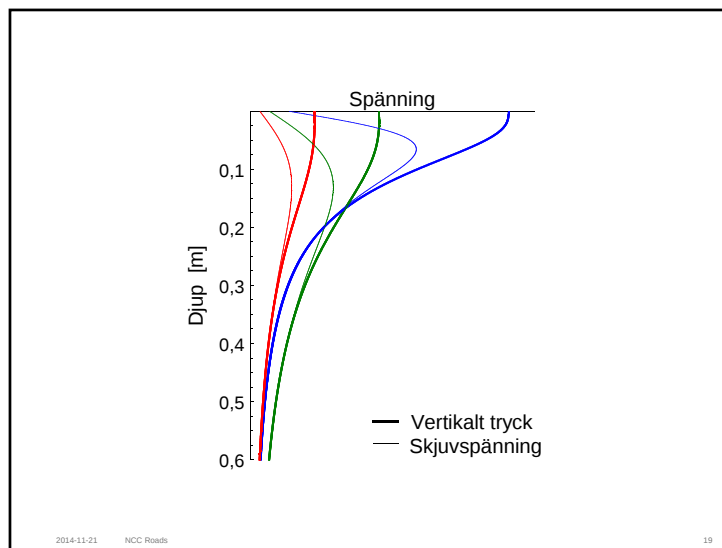
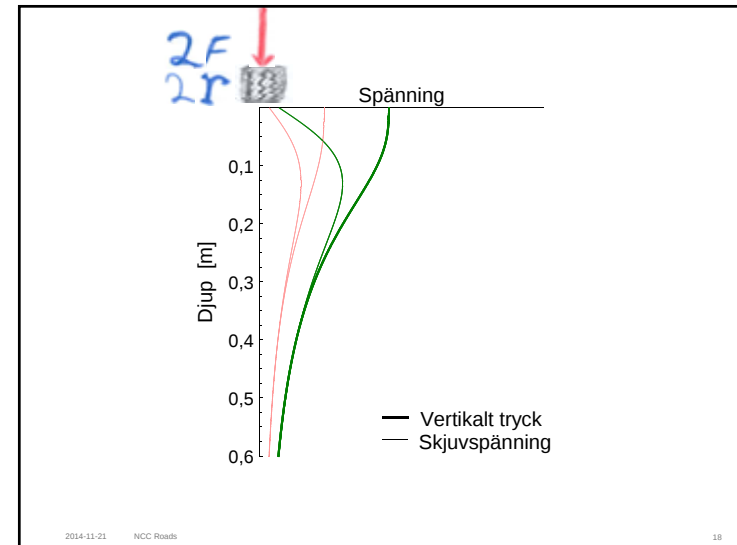
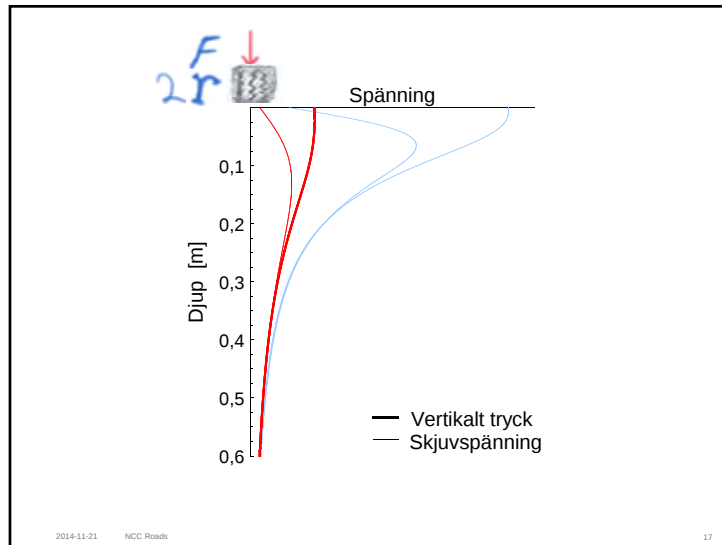
$$\phi = J_0(mr) [Ae^{mz} - Be^{-mz} + Cze^{mz} - Dze^{-mz}] \quad (1)$$

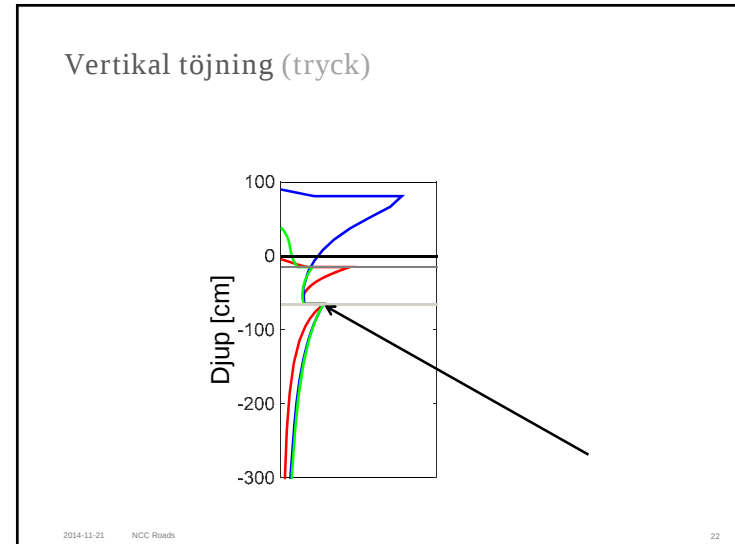
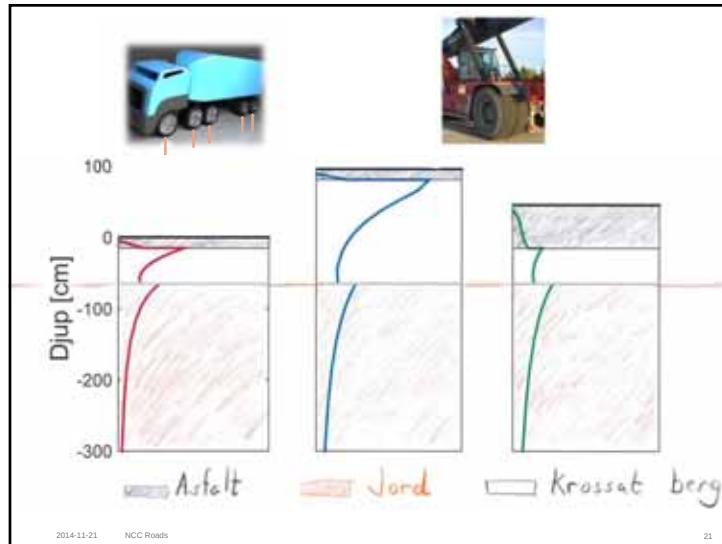
Equations for Surface Layer I.

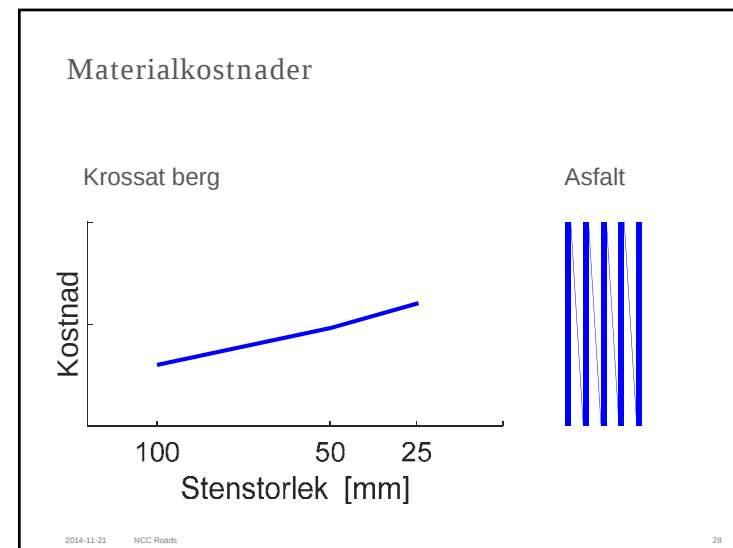
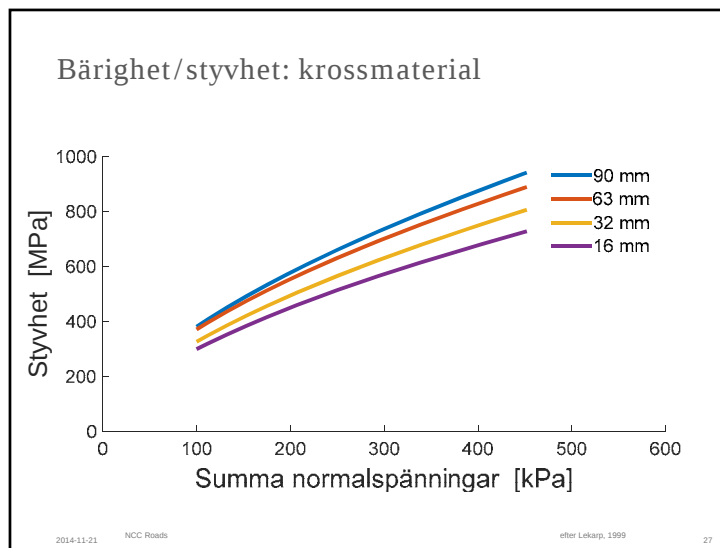
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= -m J_0(mr) [A_1 m^2 e^{mz} + B_1 m^2 e^{-mz} \\ &\quad + C_1 m^2 e^{mz} + D_1 m^2 e^{-mz}] \\ \sigma_z &= [m J_0(mr) - \frac{J_2(mr)}{r}] [A_1 m^2 e^{mz} \\ &\quad + B_1 m^2 e^{-mz} + C_1 m^2 e^{mz} + D_1 m^2 e^{-mz} \\ &\quad - D_2 m^2 e^{mz} + D_3 m^2 e^{-mz}] + m J_0(mr) \\ &\quad [C_1 m^2 e^{mz} - D_1 m^2 e^{-mz}] \\ \tau_{rz} &= m J_1(mr) [A_1 m e^{mz} - B_1 m e^{-mz} \\ &\quad + C_1 m e^{mz} + D_1 m e^{-mz} \\ &\quad - D_2 m e^{mz} - D_3 m e^{-mz}] \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

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Jämnhet

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Nya Asfaltbolaget



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(Svenska Väginstitutet, 1929)

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Lite mer storskaligt

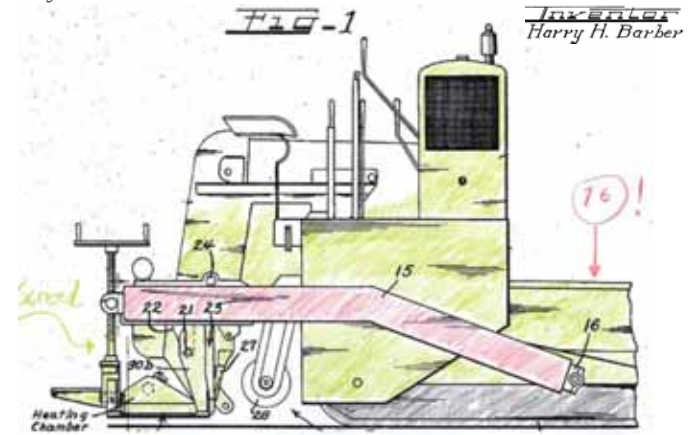


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(Strassenforschung, 1974)

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Flytande screed



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(US Patent 2351593)

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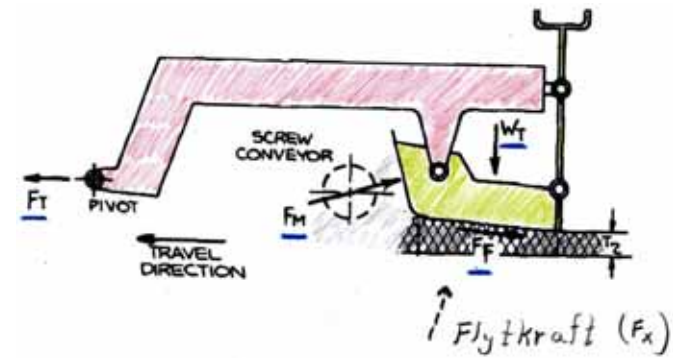
Flytande screed



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Flyteffekt

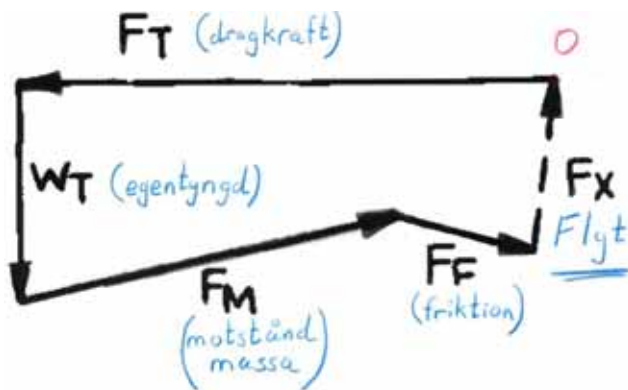


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efter ASTM STP 829

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Krafttåg

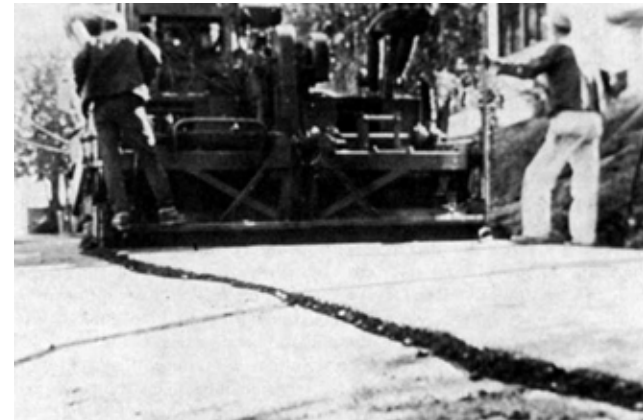


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efter ASTM STP 829

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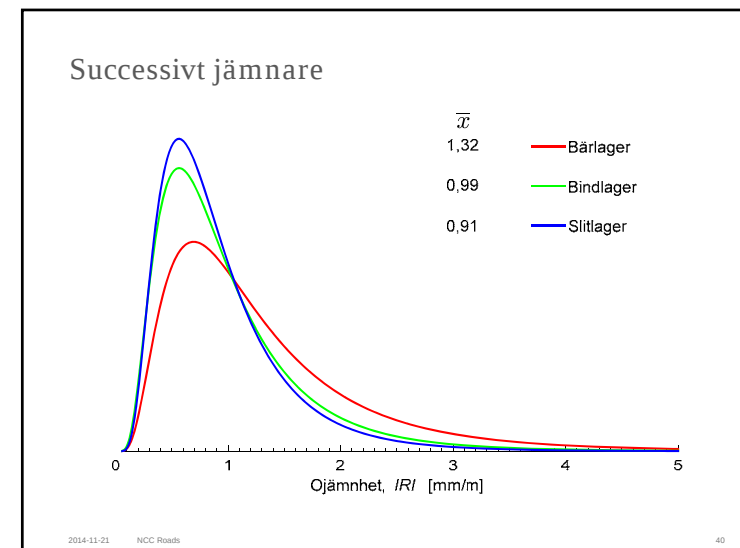
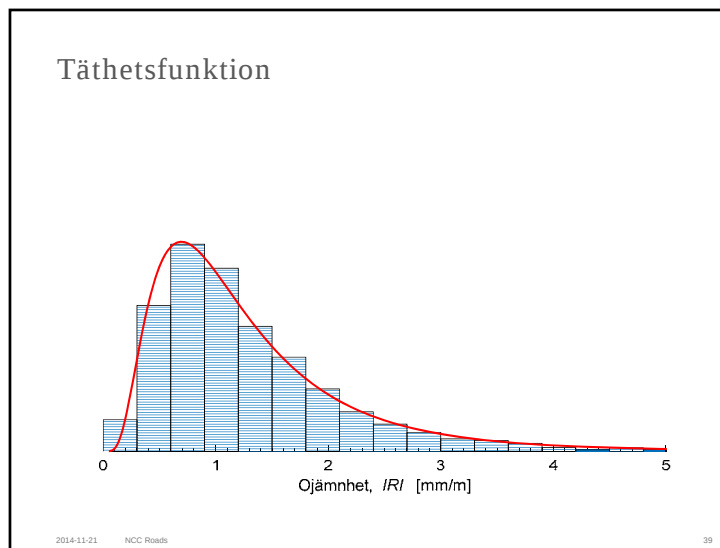
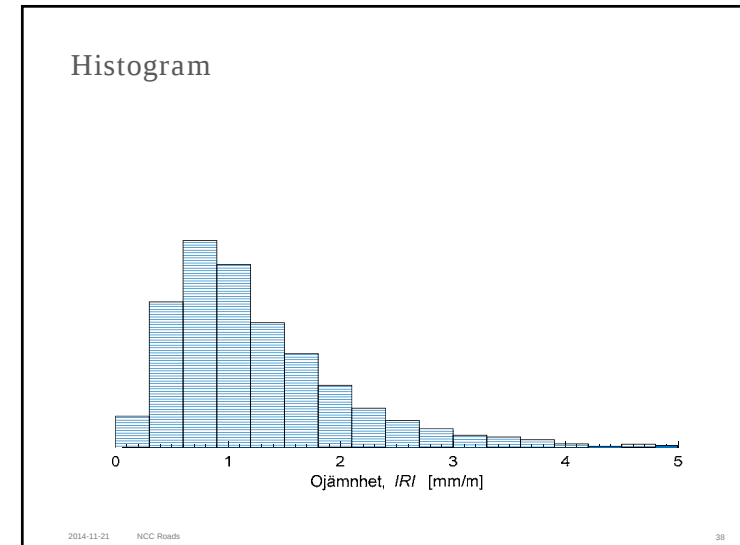
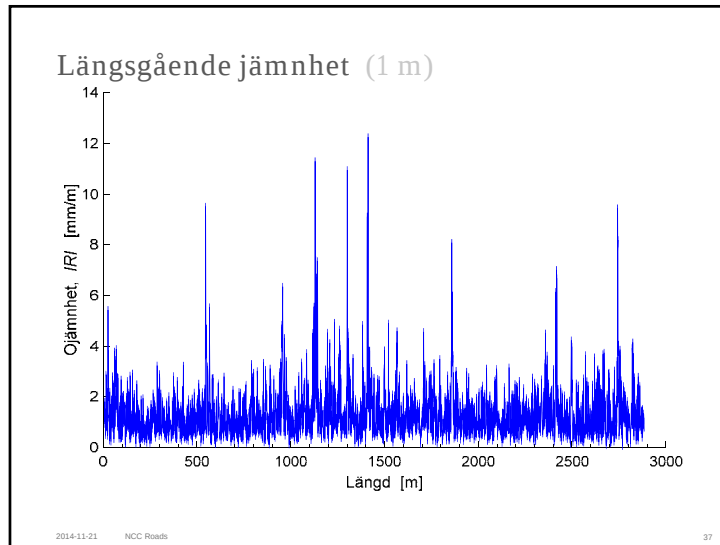
Utgjämning



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ASTM STP 829

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Vattentålighet

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Flera försvarslinjer (mot vatten)

Konstruktionens utformning



Beläggning:
proportionering och utförande



Material och additiv



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Tjäle



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Resumé

- Vilka konstruktioner är inte lagrade?
 - Bundna lager asfalt/portlandcement
 - obundet kross
 - terrass (jord)
- Allt baseras på (krossat) bergmaterial
- I regel mer processat och mindre stenstorlek uppåt i konstruktionen
- Obundna lager: bygger bärighet och höjd
vattentåliga och icke-ackumulerande
går inte sönder (men omfördelas)
- Bundna lager: jämnhet och slitstyrka
bärighet
vattentåliga och täta
omfördelas inte (kohesiva) (men kan gå sönder)
lättlagade (asfalt)

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